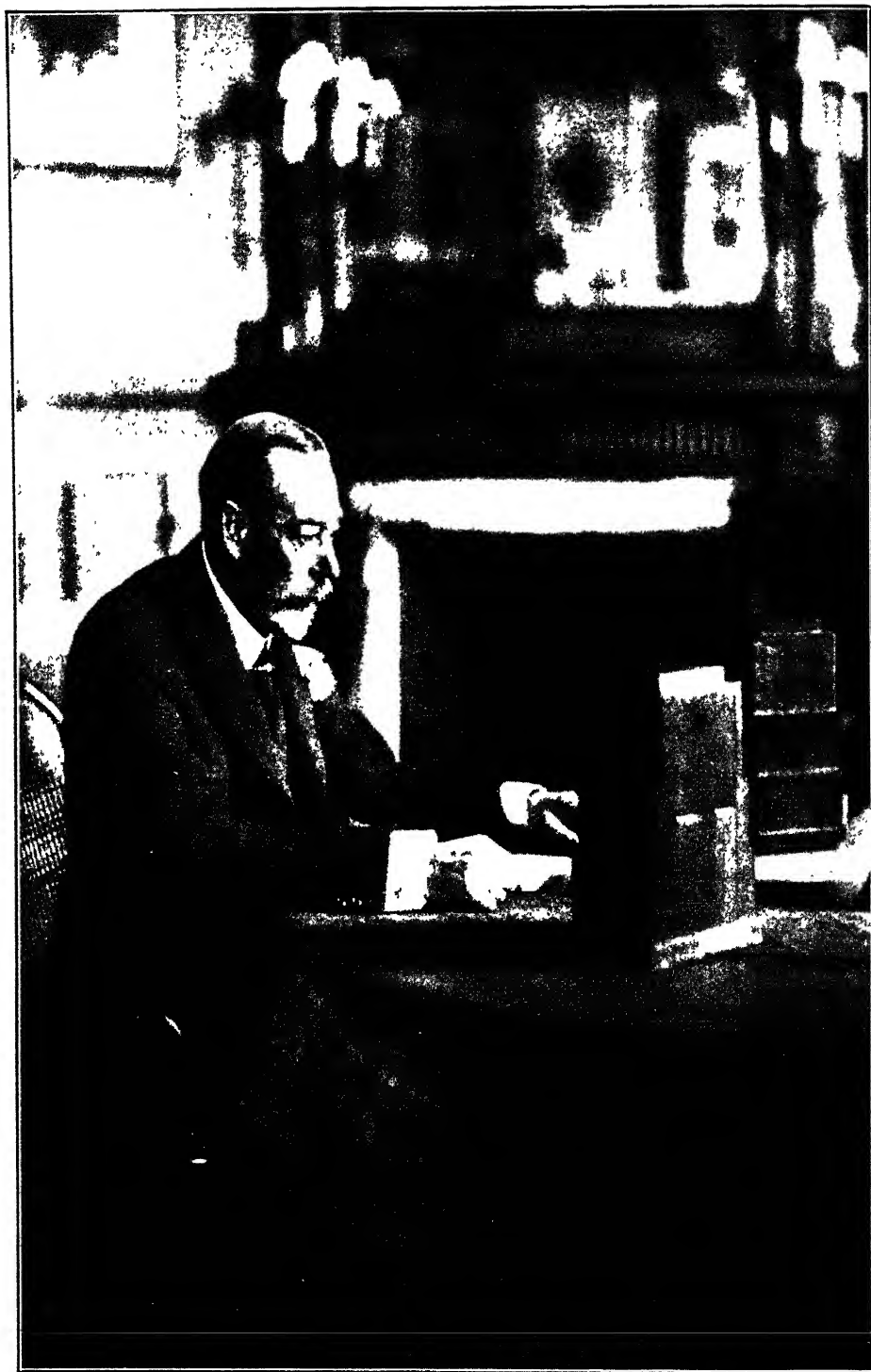

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A JUBILEE RECORD

The King's speeches, together with
other speeches and addresses, and
a selection from leading
articles in *The Times*
on the occasion

of

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE
MAY, 1935

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THE KING'S BROADCAST MESSAGE

The King broadcast the following message to the Empire on the night of May 6:

At the close of this memorable day I must speak to my people everywhere. Yet how can I express what is in my heart? As I passed this morning through cheering multitudes to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, as I thought there of all that these twenty-five years have brought to me and to my country and my Empire, how could I fail to be most deeply moved? Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings. I can only say to you, my very dear people, that the Queen and I thank you from the depth of our hearts for all the loyalty and—may I say?—the love with which this day and always you have surrounded us. I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given to me.

I look back on the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have come through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over. In the midst of this day's rejoicing I grieve to think of the numbers of my people who are still without work. We owe to them, and not least to those who are suffering from any form of disablement, all the sympathy and help that we can give. I hope that during this Jubilee Year all who can will do their utmost to find them work and bring them hope.

Other anxieties may be in store. But I am persuaded that with God's help they may all be overcome, if we meet them with confidence, courage, and unity. So I look forward to the future with faith and hope.

It is to the young that the future belongs. I trust that through the Fund inaugurated by my dear son the Prince of Wales to commemorate this year many of them throughout this country may be helped in body, mind, and character to become useful citizens.

To the children I would like to send a special message. Let me say this to each of them whom my words may reach ; The King is speaking to *you*. I ask you to remember that in days to come you will be the citizens of a great Empire. As you grow up always keep this thought before you ; and when the time comes be ready and proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind, and your heart.

I have been greatly touched by all the greetings which have come to me to-day from my Dominions and Colonies, from India, and from this Home Country. My heart goes out to all who may be listening to me now wherever you may be—here at home in town or village, or in some far-off corner of the Empire, or it may be on the high seas.

Let me end my words to you with those which Queen Victoria used after her Diamond Jubilee, thirty-eight years ago. No words could more truly or simply express my own deep feeling now : “From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.”



TO THE CHILDREN OF LONDON

The following message from the King was distributed on May 7 to pupils and teachers in schools and institutions maintained or aided by the London County Council :

On the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of my Accession I send you this Message.

You are the heirs of a great past ; but the future is yours, and is your high responsibility. Each of you must try to be a good citizen in a good city. To this end you must make the best of all your powers.

Strive to grow in strength, in knowledge, and in grace. If you persist bravely in this endeavour you will work worthily for your family, your city, your country, and for mankind. So to live, in whatever sphere, must be noble and may be great. My confident trust is in you.

GEORGE R.I.

ADDRESSES FROM PARLIAMENT AND THE KING'S REPLY

On May 9 the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, visited Westminster Hall to receive addresses from the two Houses of Parliament. The following is the text of the two addresses :

From the HOUSE OF LORDS, read by the Lord Chancellor :

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to Your Majesty our most heartfelt congratulations on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of Your reign. With every one of Your Majesty's subjects, whether within the United Kingdom or in the most distant corners of Your Majesty's Dominions, we give thanks to Almighty God for the blessing and protection bestowed upon Your Majesty during these five and twenty years ; and we pray that for many years to come Your Majesty may continue to rule over us in health and strength and happiness.

This City of Westminster, this Hall wherein we meet, tell the story of the growth through centuries of civil liberty and the rule of law, of that ordered freedom which is the pride and heritage of our race. In comparison with these long centuries, twenty-five years may seem but a short span of time. They have been years of struggle and anxiety as well as of resolute achievement. Into them have been crowded the fierce ordeal of the most desolating War in history, the toil of rebuilding the shaken structure of our common life, the slow and arduous endeavour to regain prosperity and to establish peace. Elsewhere Thrones and Constitutions have failed to outlast the strain. Yet in this Realm the development of public rights and liberties has not been arrested but has been made wider and more sure. More truly than any of Your illustrious ancestors Your Majesty rules over a Nation of

free citizens. Yet in spite of, nay, rather because of, this wide extension of government by the people, the Throne stands more firmly than ever before as the centre of the national life.

Beyond the seas there have been other, perhaps even greater, changes. During Your Majesty's reign free institutions have sprung into being and have flourished throughout Your Empire, and in Your Parliament of Westminster Your Majesty has marked the growth of Your self-governing Dominions by the declaration of their authentic place in that association which we know as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Your Majesty's own personality has made the Throne not merely a symbol, but a loved and living reality. For in the Sovereign Your subjects have discerned a man who by simply being himself has commanded their respect and appealed to their hearts. In time of war the standard-bearer of the national spirit, in the anxious years which followed a counsellor wise and steadfast, seeking not Your own but ever mindful of the needs and cares of all Your people, avoiding no hardship and shrinking from no sacrifice, Your Majesty has called forth a loyalty and love which have given a new meaning to the name of King.

We venture also to offer our loyal homage and respectful congratulations to Our Gracious Queen, who has shared with Your Majesty the toils and triumphs of these five and twenty years. By her unfailing interest in the lives and homes of the people Her Majesty has won a place of Her own in their affection. When we see gathered round Your Majesties Your sons, always and in every part of the world active in the public service, we have a sure confidence that, when this generation has passed and the bright pageantry of this week has become a distant memory, the House of Windsor will still reign over a loyal and united people.

In no formal manner, but from the depth of our hearts, we pray—God bless Your Majesty.

From the HOUSE OF COMMONS, read by the Speaker :

WE, Your Majesty's faithful Commons, desire to offer our humble congratulations on the completion of twenty-five years of Your Reign, our assurance of our loyal devotion to Your Person and Your House, and our heartfelt gratitude for what You have done for Your country and Your people.

On Your Majesty's accession to the Throne we ventured to use these words—that we were convinced “that Your reign, under the favour of Divine Providence, would be distinguished by unswerving efforts to promote the

virtue, prosperity and contentment of the realm and to guard the rights and liberties of Your Majesty's faithful people." That hope has been abundantly fulfilled.

Our Constitution has proved itself strong enough to withstand the shock of a great war, and flexible enough to adapt itself to the changing circumstances of the Empire and the world. It has given the nation stability when elsewhere foundations were crumbling. While retaining its historic features, it has been broadened to give expression to the will of the whole people on an extended franchise, and under it Your Majesty's Governments have been able, without breach of continuity, to undertake new responsibilities on behalf of the public weal.

Your Majesty's reign has seen profound changes in world conditions, and the consequent emergence of complex and unfamiliar problems. We may humbly claim that our historic forms of government have proved themselves adequate to meet each crisis as it arose. Our traditional polity has varied its methods in order to preserve its essentials. Britain remains, as ever, a free and a well-ordered nation.

These years record a continuous process of development in the Empire of which Your Majesty is Sovereign. The Colonies have grown in economic and political stature. We have now before us constitutional proposals designed widely to extend the measure of self-Government inaugurated in India fourteen years ago. Statutory recognition has been given by Parliament to the new structure of our partnership with the Dominions as free, equal, and autonomous States united by a common allegiance to the Crown.

Your Majesty's high office has been enriched by the personality of Him who holds it. You have shared in the nation's trials and triumphs; You have sorrowed and rejoiced with Your people; Your wisdom and fortitude have steadied the national temper; with the gracious aid of the Queen, You have won by Your sympathy and kindness something warmer than allegiance and profounder than loyalty. To-day You are more than Sovereign: You are Head of the Family, and of a Nation and an Empire. You have made a Household.

Twenty-five years ago You defined the tasks of a Sovereign as "the safeguarding of the treasures of the past" and "the preparing of the path of the future." Your Majesty has nobly fulfilled both duties. We look back with grateful hearts upon the past, and with confidence we await the future. We offer You, with deep respect and affection, the homage of a free Parliament, and we pray that, by the blessing of Almighty God, You will long continue to be the Sovereign of a proud and devoted People.

THE KING'S REPLY

The following is the text of the King's reply to the Addresses :

My Lords and Members of the HOUSE OF COMMONS :

I thank you from my heart for your loyal Addresses, and for the words of devoted affection which you have used in speaking of myself, of the Queen and of our Family.

Your presence here to-day, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, gives rise to many memories and many thoughts. The Mother of Parliaments and her children, grown to full estate, stand now upon equal terms in common allegiance to the Crown. The unity of the British Empire is no longer expressed by the supremacy of the time-honoured Parliament that sits here at Westminster. The Crown is the historic symbol that unites this great family of nations and races, scattered over every quarter of the earth. The United Kingdom and the Dominions, India, the numerous Colonies and Dependencies, embrace such wide varieties of speech, culture and form of government as have never before in the world's history been brought into a Commonwealth of Peace. In these days, when fear and preparation for war are again astir in the world, let us be thankful that quiet government and peace prevail over so large a part of the earth's surface, and that under our flag of freedom so many millions eat their daily bread, in far distant lands and climates, with none to make them afraid.

I especially welcome here to-day representatives of my Indian Empire.

This, my Palace of Westminster, in the mighty heart of our Empire, is the very cradle of our envied Parliamentary institutions. Here is the anvil whereon our common law was forged, to become the joint inheritance of the United States of America and our own community of peoples. Beneath these rafters of medieval oak, the silent witnesses of historic tragedies and pageants, we celebrate the present under the spell of the past.

It is to me a source of pride and thankfulness that the perfect harmony of our Parliamentary system with our Constitutional Monarchy has survived

the shocks that have in recent years destroyed other Empires and other liberties. Our ancient Constitution, ever adaptable to change, has during my reign faced and conquered perils of warfare never conceived in earlier days, and has met and satisfied new democratic demands both at home and overseas. The system bequeathed to us by our ancestors, again modified for the needs of a new age, has been found once more, as of old, the best way to secure government by the people, freedom for the individual, the ordered strength of the State and the rule of law over governors and governed alike.

The complex forms and balanced spirit of our Constitution were not the discovery of a single era, still less of a single party or of a single person. They are the slow accretion of centuries, the outcome of patience, tradition, and experience, constantly finding channels old and new for the impulse towards liberty, justice and social improvement inherent in our people down the ages.

When my Grandmother, Queen Victoria, of illustrious memory, rejoiced with her people on the occasion of her two Jubilees, she gave thanks for a long period of unbroken prosperity. Such periods cannot always recur. In looking back over the twenty-five years of my reign, the thankfulness that I feel to-day is chiefly for escape from danger greater than ever before threatened our land. I can never forget how the peril from without at once united all the parties, classes, Governments, and races of the Empire ; men and women played their parts ; the ranks were closed and, in the issue, strength upheld the free. Let us not in this hour of thanksgiving fail to remember those who gave their lives, or who live now maimed or blinded, that we might continue to enjoy the blessings of life.

Through later years our path has led uphill. In the aftermath of war, in a world exhausted by its ordeals and impoverished by its destruction, we set ourselves to resume our normal ways, to recreate the structure of our industry and commerce, and to respond to the urgent desire to improve the conditions of life. We were treading unfamiliar and broken ground, for there had been far-reaching changes, especially in economic conditions. Everywhere a feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence hung like a shadow over human endeavour. But we have made headway by the earnest good will, prudence, and stability of my people, and to-day the country has attained to a measure of industrial success which gives it confidence in the future.

I am very conscious that these years have brought hardship and often disappointment, and I have been moved with profound admiration for the great-heartedness of my people, and for the steadfast fortitude and unbending will to overcome, which they have ever shown in their anxieties. I sympathize

deeply with those who have endured the sadness and burden of unemployment. It is a source of comfort to me to feel that from these times of trial there has grown up throughout our community a stronger feeling of fellowship one with another.

I have been blessed in all my work in having beside me my dear Wife, of whom you have spoken so kindly. I give thanks to Almighty God, Who has thus far sustained me and my people, and I pray that we may continue to pursue the cause of freedom and progress in a spirit of peace, tolerance, and understanding.



THE KING AND HIS FORCES

The King sent appreciative messages to the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force in reply to greetings sent on their behalf. The messages exchanged were as follows :

FROM THE ADMIRALTY

Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell with his humble duty begs to submit to your Majesty the loyal congratulations of the Board of Admiralty on behalf of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Naval Reserve Forces on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

Your Majesty, from the day of first entering the *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet, has taken the keenest interest in every matter affecting the well-being and efficiency of your Majesty's Naval Service, and we desire to assure your Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of all its ranks and ratings, and of the special feeling of personal affection inspired by your Majesty's well-known love of the sea profession and personal experience of the life of the Navy.

We also beg leave to acknowledge with gratitude the unfailing interest and sympathy shown by her Majesty the Queen and the other members of the Royal House in all that concerns the welfare of the Naval Service, and, in particular, her Majesty's active interest in the Royal Naval Nursing Service. We recall with pride that three of your Majesty's sons received their early training in the Royal Navy, and that all have kept in close association with the sea Service in the course of their many visits to the Fleet and to different parts of the Empire.

It is the earnest wish of all ranks and ratings that your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen may by God's Grace long continue to reign over them.

THE KING'S REPLY

It is especially gratifying to me, on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of my Reign, to receive the congratulations of the Board of Admiralty on behalf of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Naval Reserve. From the depth of my heart I thank all ranks and ratings for their loyalty and devotion.

On this, my Silver Jubilee, I recall with pride the distinguished service rendered by my Navy within the last twenty-five years, and that the same spirit and gallantry which has inspired them throughout the history of this country is no less alive to-day.

For fifty-eight years I have had the honour of serving in the Navy, to which I am bound by ties of real personal attachment. I particularly appreciate your kindly reference to the interest of the Queen in the Nursing Service, and I am gratified to think that three of my sons have followed in my footsteps, in starting their education and training in this great Profession.

You may rest assured that I shall continue to take the greatest interest in everything that concerns the welfare and efficiency of the British Navy.

GEORGE R.I.

FROM THE ARMY COUNCIL

The Army Council, on behalf of all ranks of the Regular and Territorial Armies and their Reserves, beg to submit to your Majesty their loyal and dutiful congratulations on the memorable occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

The Army's traditional loyalty to its Sovereign acquired during the Great War a special quality of personal devotion to your Majesty, whose courage sustained them in their trials and whose confidence inspired them to victory.

In the succeeding years your Majesty's abiding concern for all who have served or are serving in the military forces of the Crown and for their dependents has deepened those feelings of devotion.

The Army Council also recall with pride the association of her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal House with the Army and, in particular, acknowledge with respectful gratitude the sympathetic interest of her Majesty in the Nursing Services.

It is the earnest prayer of all ranks that many years of health and happiness may be granted to your Majesty and to her Majesty the Queen.

THE KING'S REPLY

I have received with heartfelt satisfaction your loyal and dutiful congratulations on behalf of all ranks of the Regular and Territorial Armies and their Reserves, on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of my Reign.

I am deeply conscious of the splendid achievements of my Army during this quarter of a century in all parts of the world, and I know that none of my predecessors had more reason to be proud of their soldiers than I feel to-day.

Your kindly reference to my concern for the welfare of my Army both in peace and war is most gratifying, and I am greatly touched by your appreciation of the interest taken by the Queen in the Nursing Services.

In thanking you for the good wishes which you express for the health and happiness of the Queen and myself, I assure you that these are warmly reciprocated by us for all ranks of the British Army.

GEORGE R.I.

FROM THE AIR COUNCIL

The Air Council, on behalf of all ranks of the Royal Air Force, the Special Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, the Royal Air Force Reserve, and Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, beg to submit to your Majesty an expression of loyal devotion and heartfelt congratulation on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of your Majesty's glorious reign.

The Royal Air Force and all branches of the Air Service are deeply conscious of the close personal interest which your Majesty, her Majesty the Queen, and the members of the Royal Family have always shown in their welfare. This knowledge will serve in the future, as it has served in the past, as an inspiration to all ranks in any duty they may be called upon to undertake.

That your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen may long continue to reign in health and happiness is the fervent hope and prayer of all associated with the Royal Air Force.

THE KING'S REPLY

It has given me the greatest satisfaction to receive the loyal congratulations which you have so kindly conveyed to me from the Air Council and all ranks of the Royal Air Force and Branches of the Air Service on my Silver Jubilee.

The birth of the Royal Air Force will always rank as one of the important events of my Reign. From small beginnings it has grown into an essential and successful Arm of the Defences of the Empire with a distinguished record in peace and in war. I am proud to be Chief of the Royal Air Force.

I sincerely thank you for your good wishes for the Queen and myself, and I shall always take a close, personal interest in the fortunes of my Royal Air Force.

GEORGE, R.I.



DOMINION STATESMEN'S MESSAGES

The following messages were broadcast from different parts of the Empire during "The Empire's Tribute" programme on the night of May 6 before the King's address, which is reproduced at the beginning of this volume. The message of India was from the Viceroy, that of Newfoundland from the Official Speaker. The other messages were in each case from the Acting Prime Minister.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, the youngest self-governing Colony under the Crown, is proud and happy to send this first direct message of congratulation to his Majesty the King on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee. The twenty-five years of his Majesty's reign have been momentous years for this young country. Within that period many of our people have settled here from various parts of the Mother Country and from other parts of the Empire. From our small beginnings forty-three years ago we have grown to prosperity and responsibility under the Crown. So during his Majesty's reign Southern Rhodesia has grown to manhood. It is with special thankfulness that I send in the name of all our people a message of loyalty and devotion to his Majesty the King.

SOUTH AFRICA

On behalf of the Government and the people of South Africa I beg to convey to his Majesty our sincere congratulations on his Jubilee. We are profoundly grateful that in a period which is one of the most poignant in all human history, and during which other empires of the world have disappeared, his Empire has survived grave dangers, and has on the contrary received a new birth of freedom and equality in the rise of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Union of South Africa in particular rejoice in their own Jubilee, which coincides with that of the King, and in their emergence as a united free nation in that Commonwealth. While we rejoice

over our good fortune during his Majesty's reign, we specially treasure the high example of personal service and single-minded devotion to duty which his Majesty has set all his subjects during that great epoch. To him and to the Queen we respectfully give our devotion, loyalty, and affection.

INDIA

On behalf of the Princes and people of India I beg to send to his Majesty the King-Emperor our respectful and joyful greetings on this auspicious day and to express the profound hope that he may be spared many years to continue to rule over this great country. Loyalty to the King-Emperor is, and always has been, the abiding faith of the Indian people, and while it is impossible in these days of changes and development to expect the many millions of India to be free from all the stress and strain which comes with the desire for political advance, his Majesty the King-Emperor can rest assured that he is held to be above and apart from such movements and that we are all devotedly loyal to the King-Emperor's Throne and person ; we gratefully thank him for the constant and abiding interest he has always taken in the welfare, prosperity, and progress of all his subjects in India.

AUSTRALIA

I tender loyal and affectionate greetings to his Majesty the King from the people of Australia. Upon this great occasion we review with pleasure and wonder the arduous and fruitful years of his reign. We have passed through the tribulation of war to nationhood in his service, but tribulation has merely strengthened ties that bind us, and means has emphasized our unity. Conquest of the air and of the ether has given new and majestic meaning to bonds of Empire. Never was the Empire so large ; never so small ; for distance and time have been obliterated by the triumphant march of its people. We in Australia reaffirm our loyalty to the Throne and the person of his Majesty, and our allegiance is changed only in its deeper fervour and its added strength.

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion of New Zealand warmly appreciates the privilege of joining in this Empire-wide broadcast in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of his Majesty King George V. New Zealand—the Britain of the South—prides itself on its British descent and on its devotion to the Crown and to the British Commonwealth of Nations. In no part of the King's Dominions is there a fuller or more heartfelt appreciation of the selfless way in which

his Majesty has performed the duties of his exalted office. As the representative of every section of the people of the Dominion of New Zealand—both Pakeha and Maori—I extend our most affectionate and respectful congratulations to his Majesty and the Queen, and express our very earnest prayers that they may long be spared to continue their beneficent efforts to the good of all the British peoples.

CANADA

It is my proud privilege to convey to his Majesty the King the heartfelt thanksgiving and devoted fidelity of his Canadian subjects on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the Throne of his fathers. During the twenty-five years of his Majesty's reign he has led his people through stirring times, through dark days of armed conflict and the challenging problem of peace, through the testing period of economic adversity and the return of prosperity, through the varied manifestations of a changing social order and the constitutional expressions of a developing commonwealth. Throughout his Majesty's people in all parts of the Empire have looked to the Throne as their link with one another and with the glorious traditions of the past. We rejoice with his Majesty and with her Majesty the Queen on this happy day, and earnestly hope that they may long be spared to strengthen the ties of affection and devotion which bind us to his Majesty's Throne and person.

NEWFOUNDLAND

In the name of the people of Newfoundland, loyal greetings and good wishes to his Majesty the King on this occasion of his Silver Jubilee. From Cape Race in the south to Cape Chidley, the northernmost point of Labrador, 300,000 Newfoundlanders join with the rest of the Empire in to-day's celebrations. Newfoundland remembers her history of over 400 years' association with the British Crown. We are the oldest Colony of Great Britain, and with that thought ever present in our minds we are proud to-day to greet his Majesty the King.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

After the Dominions statesmen had spoken, the Prime Minister (Mr. MacDonald) broadcast the following message :

From the Dominions, from India, from Colonies and Dependencies, and all over the globe, we have been hearing greetings and expressions of loyalty and respect to his Majesty on this happy day. Now at the close the old original home of the British race speaks ; and on its behalf I offer to the King our loyal homage and our heartfelt congratulations and thankfulness on this date.

He has reigned over us for twenty-five years—years of happy prosperity and of grave anxiety ; long years of war and longer years when the qualities of our people have been tested by an iron test of endurance to maintain liberty in the State, to recover from the economic destruction which is the inheritance left to our generation, to search for solutions for baffling problems in industry and in human conditions. Through these troubled years his Majesty has been reigning, wearing a heavy crown not only with regal dignity and graciousness, but with human understanding, feeling, and anxiety. His advisers have come and have gone, but for him there has been no respite. Days have mounted into months, months into years, and he has had to endure, winning, however, the devotion of all his people, and especially those who have been called to understand and to serve him.

We thank him to-night alike for his actions and for his example, and we should desire also most respectfully to pay our homage to her, whose counsel and comfort have helped and cheered him through all the years he has reigned over us—the Queen. May their years together still be many and happy. *God bless them both* is the fervent prayer of all their people.

ULSTER'S GREETINGS

The Governor of Northern Ireland sent the following telegram from Government House on May 6 :

With my humble duty I beg your Majesties to accept from all the people of Northern Ireland our deepest respect and most heartfelt congratulations on this your Silver Jubilee day, and the prayer of your people is that your Majesties may in health and happiness be long spared to reign over them.



WORLD GREETING TO THE KING

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, received on May 8 at St. James's Palace addresses of congratulation on the attainment of his Silver Jubilee from all parts of the globe. The gathering included the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James's and the Prime Ministers and other representatives of the Dominions and the Colonial Empire.

The congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps were conveyed by its doyen, the Brazilian Ambassador, and, after the King had replied, addresses were presented on behalf of various parts of the Empire, for which their Prime Ministers or other representatives were spokesmen. The King acknowledged these expressions of loyalty and good will in a second general reply.

The BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR (Senhor Régis de Oliveira) said :—

Your Majesty,

I am more deeply moved than I can say by the honour of being called upon to express to Your Majesty, in the name of the Heads of Missions accredited to the Court of St. James's, our most respectful feelings and our warmest wishes on this occasion when Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen, surrounded by the deep devotion of all the Peoples of the Empire, are celebrating their Silver Jubilee.

The representatives of foreign countries desire to associate themselves with equal joy and sincerity in those demonstrations which have conveyed to Your Majesty from the United Kingdom, the whole Empire, and every part of the world, the heartfelt expression of the affectionate respect for the august Sovereign whose courage, wisdom, and goodness are the admiration of the world, whilst his personal authority has invariably been exercised for the creation of that spirit of good understanding and cooperation which may be counted as one of the fundamental bases of peace.

Your Majesty's reign, filled with glory and achievement, stands in the record of our age as among the worthiest in the history of this great and friendly Empire, which is itself one of the foundations of our common civilization.

The honour which falls to me of representing Brazil, whose relations of time-honoured friendship with the United Kingdom date from the moment of our Independence, and have remained unchanged through all the days of our Empire and our Republic, is multiplied to-day by the rare happiness of speaking in the name of the Heads of Missions.

Since the day of Your Majesty's Accession new nations have swelled the number of Foreign Missions accredited to this ancient and historic Court, and it thus comes about that the Corps Diplomatique has the honour to gather round Your Majesty's August Person to-day, at once the largest and the fullest representation of the thought and feeling of the entire world.

Deeply conscious of the honour of our Mission to Your Majesty, we would ask for a continuance of that Royal kindness which we feel to be our greatest encouragement in the discharge of our duties.

The Heads of Missions accredited to the Court of St. James's therefore beg Your Majesty to be good enough graciously to accept this expression of their devotion, of their heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this twenty-fifth anniversary of Your Majesty's Accession and of their trust that Divine Providence may grant to Your Majesty, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family long years of happiness and prosperity.

CANADA

The PRIME MINISTER of CANADA (Mr. R. B. Bennett) said :—

I have the high privilege and great honour humbly to offer to your Majesty, on behalf of the people and the Government of Canada, a message of loyal devotion and respectful congratulations. We render praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty that our King, whose counsels have ever been directed to the glory of God and the welfare of his people, has been spared to reach the twenty-fifth year of his reign.

During this period events have occurred of a magnitude and consequence never before recorded in the history of the world. The clash of armed strife has been followed by the turmoil of economic and political adjustment. There has been no calm after storm ; no peace after conflict.

It has been a time that tested as never before the qualities alike of nations and of individuals. That the British Empire has successfully withstood this test has been due in no small measure to the fact that you, Sir, have given us the inspiration of wise and tactful leadership, unselfish patriotism, and unswerving devotion to duty.

Under your sovereignty the Empire has witnessed far-reaching changes through constitutional evolution. These changes, however, have served but to strengthen our loyalty to the Throne and to deepen our sentiments of affection and devotion towards your Majesty. To-day, Sir, through you, the people of your vast Empire are united in one Family of Nations.

May I add, Sir, that your gracious consort, her Majesty the Queen, shares in our hearts the place held by your Majesty. We remember at this time your words on ascending the Throne : "I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our peoples' good." No Queen has associated herself more sympathetically or effectively with a reigning Sovereign in supporting the Throne. I hope, Sir, it is not unfitting for me to state that our King and Queen, in their life and work together, have given the peoples of the Empire an example which has strengthened and ennobled that conception of family life which is the true basis of all human happiness and national greatness.

I speak for every citizen of your Majesty's Dominion of Canada, wherever he may dwell, when I pledge anew our allegiance, and vouchsafe the earnest hope that your Majesty may long continue under Providence to lead your people along the paths of peace, prosperity, and honour.

AUSTRALIA

The PRIME MINISTER of AUSTRALIA (Mr. J. A. Lyons) said :—

Your Majesty,—I consider it a signal honour to be the instrument through which are conveyed to you the loyal greetings of the people of the Commonwealth of Australia.

It is also my privilege to bring their congratulations that you and the Queen are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of your illustrious reign, and their fervent wish that for many more years you will be spared to rule over the great Empire to which they are so proud to belong.

Australia lies far distant from the shores of Britain, but our loyalty to the Throne and person of your Majesty is not lessened by the thousands of miles of land and sea which separate us from you ; rather has it been strengthened by them, deepened by the knowledge that across half the

globe there dwells a Monarch who understands and sympathizes with our problems as much as he understands and sympathizes with those of his subjects in the Homeland.

You have honoured us from time to time by sending to visit us members of your family, and we remember with affection that you yourself are no stranger to our shores. Your sons will have told you of the loyalty of the people of Australia to the Empire, and I assure your Majesty that the loyalty of the Australian people was never stronger than it is now, and that, as far as Australia is concerned, never was there greater devotion and respect to the head of the Empire.

May I quote a verse written recently by an Australian, William Tainsh ?—

Our Sovereign Lord, the years of your high labours
Have held scant measuring of sunlit days ;
So, for your splendid bearing in the shadows,
Yours be the greater love, the greater praise.

Your life has been an inspiration to all your subjects ; for the dignity, courage, wisdom, and self-sacrifice which you have shown during the twenty-five years of your arduous reign have been an example worthy of being followed by every Briton.

Humbly and sincerely, I tender to your Majesty this message of loyalty from one of your most distant Dominions. It is a message of love, as much as of loyalty, and a message of pride that we are able to share in the glory of your reign.

NEW ZEALAND

The PRIME MINISTER of NEW ZEALAND (Mr. G. W. Forbes) said :—

Your Majesty,—I come from New Zealand charged with the duty, which it is my pleasure and honour to fulfil, of conveying to your Majesty the most hearty congratulations of the people of that Dominion, both Pakeha and Maori, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of your Majesty's beneficent reign.

We take the greatest pleasure in associating ourselves with the celebrations which are being held throughout the British Commonwealth to mark the event, and are entering wholeheartedly into the spirit of rejoicing which assuredly prevails among the citizens of the Empire.

You have led your peoples through an epoch of unprecedented difficulties and achievements, and the unity of our Empire and the prominent

position it holds in the world to-day are mainly due to the leadership and inspiration which have characterized your reign.

Your subjects in New Zealand preserve indelible memories of the noble courage and self-sacrifice your Majesties and other members of the Royal Family showed during the dark days of the War, and, later, through the hardships of the world-wide economic depression, your unfailing sympathy with all sections of your sorely-tried people has been a source of comfort and encouragement.

Although we are the furthestmost Dominion of the Empire, the progress and improvement in transportation and communication are ever bringing us closer to the Motherland, the home of our kith and kin, but the people of the Britain of the South do not require the aid of science or invention to strengthen their loyalty and affection to your Majesty. Our earnest desire is to be worthy in every respect of the race from which we have sprung.

The citizens of New Zealand have the happiest recollections of your Majesties' sojourn among us in 1901, and deeply appreciate your Majesty's gracious action in permitting your sons to visit us in more recent years. We look upon these visits as precious links with the British Crown.

It is our fervent prayer that you may long be spared to guide the destinies of our Empire, and that her Majesty the Queen may continue her companionship with you through many years of peace and happiness.

SOUTH AFRICA

The PRIME MINISTER of SOUTH AFRICA (General Hertzog) expressed the congratulations of the people and the Government of the Union with the assurance of a loyalty which, with very many, and more especially with those of British descent, had evoked "deep sentiments of love and devotion to his Majesty's person." He added :—

With the great majority not so descended the remembrance that it was during your Majesty's reign that the Union attained its proud status as an independent Sovereign State and equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations will ever fill them with feelings of deep gratitude and with the sincere desire and determination to be faithfully obedient to the laws of the Union, and your Majesty's commands as their Sovereign.

The happy memories associated with the attainment of that status will ever serve as so many links in the close and friendly cooperation between the Union and the rest of the British Commonwealth of Nations, over whose happiness and prosperity may your Majesty be spared to preside for many years to come.

INDIA

Sir JOSEPH BHORE (representing the Government of India) said :—

India joins with the rest of the Empire in offering to your Majesty respectful congratulations on this auspicious occasion. The past twenty-five years have been a period of notable advance in the history of India, and it is with gratitude that we recall your Majesty's constant interest in, and deep solicitude for, the people of India, their progress and well-being. Nor can we forget the gracious sympathy which her Majesty the Queen has ever extended to all efforts for the furtherance of the welfare of India's women and children.

Devotion to the Sovereign and loyalty to the Throne have been the traditional characteristics of the Indian people since the governance of India passed to the British Crown, and those traditions are as strong to-day as they were when Queen Victoria won for herself and her Imperial line the deep and abiding affection of the Indian people.

India to-day stands on the threshold of great changes. It is our earnest prayer that those changes may bring lasting peace and contentment to your Majesty's Indian subjects, and that your Majesty's reign, already so rich in beneficent results, may be rendered unique in the annals of Indian history. The people of India offer your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen their loyal and respectful homage. Throughout the vast Indian Empire your Majesty's loyal subjects will in temple, in mosque, in church, in places of worship belonging to every creed and faith, be offering prayers that your Majesties may long be spared to them and to the Empire.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

Mr. J. H. THOMAS (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) said :—

I am charged to-day to convey to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen the loyal and affectionate greetings of the people of Newfoundland.

The oldest Colony yields place to none in its deep-rooted devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Throne, and in none of Your Majesty's Possessions is there more sincere rejoicing on this happy occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Your Majesty's Accession.

Newfoundland has played a notable part in the development of the British Commonwealth, culminating in the splendid achievements of her sons in the Great War. In the economic vicissitudes that have overtaken

the world in recent years the Island has suffered more perhaps than any part of the Empire, but the steadfast courage and endurance of her people are a guarantee that she will once more triumph over her difficulties.

The people of Newfoundland unite in thankfulness to Almighty God that Your Majesty has been spared to preside over the destinies of the British Family of Nations in this period of momentous change, and they pray that Your Majesty, Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Your Royal House, firmly established in the affection of Your people, may be blessed with happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

It is also my privilege to convey to Your Majesty the loyal and heartfelt congratulations of the people of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Secretary of State for the Colonies) said :—

On behalf of all Your Majesty's subjects in the many lands of your Colonial Empire, I offer you, Sir, their loyal and heartfelt congratulations.

Many of these countries are well known to Your Majesty personally, and the proud memory of your own visits, Sir, has been renewed by those of Members of Your Family, whom they have rejoiced to honour. Throughout these distant lands, your Jubilee has been celebrated, and Your Majesty's own message has been heard.

Infinite in their variety of race and creed and rule, the peoples of these lands are one in personal devotion to Your Majesty and in loyalty to Your Throne. Everywhere they are mindful of the wise and gracious solicitude with which You have ever watched over their interests and promoted their welfare, a solicitude in which Her Majesty the Queen has conspicuously shared. It is their earnest prayer that Your Majesty may long be spared to continue Your high Imperial task.

OTHER PARTS OF THE DOMINIONS

The HOME SECRETARY said :—

It is my privilege to-day to speak on behalf of certain parts of your Majesty's dominions which are not often referred to but are those most intimately connected with Great Britain. I refer to Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom, and to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey

and its Dependencies, which are a surviving part of the ancient Duchy of Normandy. There is also the Isle of Man, which was formerly ruled by the Lords of Man and is now attached to your Kingdom.

All these are conspicuous for their affection towards your Majesty and their loyalty to your Throne. On behalf of their Legislatures and peoples I have the honour to express their affectionate regard for your Majesty and for her Majesty the Queen and to offer to your Majesty their loyal congratulations on your having completed twenty-five years of your reign, with their heartfelt wishes that you may long be spared to rule over them.

Mr. G. M. HUGGINS (Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia) also made a congratulatory speech.

THE KING'S REPLIES

To the Brazilian Ambassador the King replied :

Your Excellency,

The warmth and sincerity of the congratulations and good wishes which you have just addressed to me in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to my Court have deeply touched the Queen and myself. It is particularly gratifying to me that these words should have been pronounced by one whose long residence in London and whose well-known friendship for my country have won for him an especial esteem, not only as an individual but as the representative of a great and friendly Republic with which our relations are, and have always been, peculiarly happy.

Your Excellency has rightly called attention to the gradual increase in the number of States represented at my Court ; it is a pleasure to me, and, I hope, a happy augury for the future, that envoys from every quarter of the globe are assembled here to-day in amity and good will.

I have heard it rumoured that amongst your colleagues my capital is a greatly coveted post. I am indeed happy if that is the case, and, just as I consider my Court to be singularly well favoured in respect of the representatives accredited to it, so it will be my unflinching endeavour to ensure that no support or encouragement of which they may stand in need shall ever be lacking.

Your Excellency, once more I thank you and your colleagues, on my own behalf and in the name of the Queen and of my Family, for your kind expressions of good will. I deeply appreciate and heartily reciprocate them ; and I pray God that the unity of purpose which has brought you here together to-day may be a symbol of an enduring peace in the world at large.

To the representatives of the Dominions and Colonies the King replied :

There is a word which gladdens me, more especially when I hear it used by friends from overseas, many of whom say when they visit this country that "they are coming home." It is in this spirit that the Queen and I meet you to-day, you who represent the vast territories of the Dominions, Colonies, and the Protectorates, my peoples of India, and the dwellers in countless isles of the sea, from the Pacific to our own home waters. We greet the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, now equal partners in the Empire, and I thank them for the Addresses from their Parliaments which they have handed to me. We welcome one and all to our home.

Eventful your visit cannot fail to be ; I trust that it will be happy also. And when the time comes for you to return I would ask you to take back, each to his own people, a message of affection to every member of this great family of which I am so proud and thankful to be the Head : and a message of deep gratitude for the loyal and kind words which you have spoken on their behalf. You all who are here to-day, and who hold responsible positions, will best know what an inspiration and encouragement your words are to me to continue the task which twenty-five years ago I set myself to do.

Before I succeeded my Father, the Queen and I had the privilege of studying at first hand the Dominions Overseas and India. We were fellow travellers, then as now, comparing notes and sharing impressions. We treasure these memories and keep them alive ; moreover, what we forget our four sons are now able to recall. Many years before our happy partnership began I had as a midshipman sailed the seven seas : I realized early that the Empire has many climes but one spirit.

I regard this as a unique gathering, where we can tell one another of our successes, and also of our failures and mistakes. But there will be no sharp criticism nor vain regrets, for we are in sympathy, one with another, conscious that we have acted according to our lights, for the good name and ordered prosperity of the family.

We are sometimes told that we are lacking in logic, our political institutions loose and undefined. But I look back on the trying and testing time through which we have passed and wonder whether a less flexible system would have withstood the strains to which we have been subjected. With common sense and good will as our shield and buckler, we have kept, in spite of all difficulties, our heritage of liberty, alike for the individual and for our many constituent races. The numberless and invisible ties of sentiment and tradition which bind us together are indeed delicate ; but many

strands make a cable, strong to bind in times of adversity. It is my prayer, no less than my firm belief, that this bond of the spirit may prove also the bond of peace.

Some of you are, with a few happy exceptions, about my own age. I pray for the continuance of God's blessing on your labours. With His help I will work on with you in the years that remain for that object which has ever been next my heart—the welfare of the Mother Country, of the Dominions overseas, and of India, their happiness and their good repute.



MESSAGES FROM THE HEADS OF STATES

Without the Empire there were many tributes to the influence of the British Crown and to the personal qualities of the King. Among striking messages from Heads of States were the following :

THE POPE

On this happy day, while your Majesty is celebrating with the Queen the Silver Jubilee of your reign over the peoples of the British Empire, in which you number millions of loyal Catholic subjects, we offer you our cordial congratulations for the twenty-five years of enlightened and beneficent government, and we pray that God may bless you and her Majesty the Queen, keeping you both happy for many years and giving you consolation and success in your strivings for the peace and prosperity of your realm.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The people of the United States join me to-day in extending the sincerest congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

It is gratifying to contemplate the wise and steadfast influence which your Majesty has exerted for a quarter of a century. The many traditions which we in the United States have in common with the British people permit us to understand how deeply stirring to-day's anniversary must be to your Majesty's subjects, and we share in their rejoicing.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

On the occasion of your Majesty's Silver Jubilee it is most agreeable to me to address to you my most friendly congratulations.

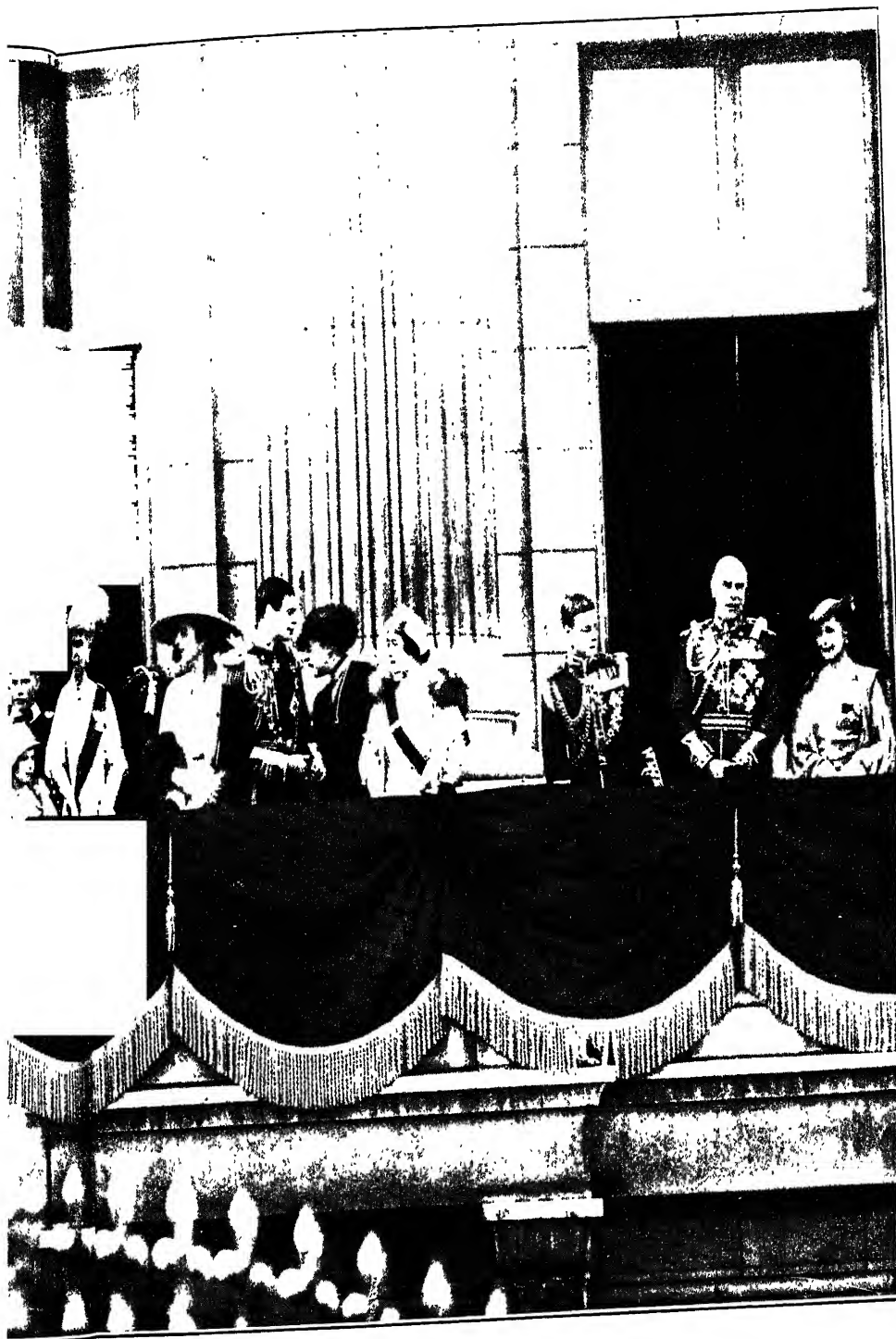
The name of your Majesty remains closely bound up, in the minds of all Frenchmen, with the memory of the most grave and most glorious hours which united the moral forces of our two countries. France is happy to associate herself with the brilliant homage which the British Empire to-day paid to your Majesty.

I beg also to express to your Majesty my heartfelt wishes for your personal happiness and that of her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

HERR HITLER

I beg your Majesty to accept my most sincere congratulations and those of the Reich Government on the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, coupled with best wishes for your Majesty's and her Majesty the Queen's personal well-being. The German people follows with warm sympathy all the efforts of your Majesty and the British Government for the consolidation of peace; it hopes that these endeavours may prove successful to the welfare of the British Empire and the prosperity of the entire world.





From the left - Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Queen of Norway,
and the Queen of Montenegro.

THE EVE OF JUBILEE
BROADCAST BY THE ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTERBURY

The following address was delivered on Sunday night, May 5, by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the conclusion of the special service broadcast from London :

The service in which you have been taking part and the words which I am now to speak are meant to be a preparation for the prayers, thanksgivings, and rejoicings of to-morrow, when His Majesty the King will reach the Silver Jubilee of his reign. This is not the occasion to review the events of these twenty-five years. This has been done in many admirable books. I have been asked rather to speak of the King himself. My words will not be merely formal. They will be spoken from the heart and—if I may presume to say so—from a knowledge based upon the kind friendship with which His Majesty has honoured me for forty years.

On the 6th of May twenty-five years ago King Edward passed suddenly from the sight, though not from the memory, of his people ; and the Prince of Wales, then in his forty-sixth year, became King. Those who were present on that day at his first meeting with his Privy Council will not forget the mingled dignity and modesty of his bearing and the simple sincerity with which he vowed himself to the service of his Realm and Empire. A year later, on June 22, 1911, with all the stately ceremonies preserved for long centuries, he was crowned in Westminster Abbey. It fell to me to preach the short sermon at the Coronation. Remembering the words of Our Saviour, "I am in the midst of you as he that serveth," I tried to sketch the ideal of a sovereignty based upon service. It has been given to the King to fulfil that ideal by twenty-five years of service, ceaseless and devoted.

I would ask you to think of him at Sandringham (his own special and beloved home) or at Windsor or at Buckingham Palace or at Balmoral, rising early every day, reading with scrupulous care all the State Papers

submitted to him, transacting business with his Secretaries, then in the late afternoon returning again to the task, and thus acquiring a store of knowledge and experience for the service of the State. All his successive Ministers would bear testimony to the value of a judgment thus informed, and acknowledge that, though the King has strong opinions of his own and sometimes gives them vigorous expression, he has always kept in remembrance his responsibilities as a constitutional King.

Yet in the midst of all the daily pressure of State affairs he has ever been mindful of the lives, of the joys and sorrows and cares of all his people. Thus, for example, you may remember that in the early years of their reign the King and Queen made many journeys through the industrial districts of the country so that they might see and be seen by all classes not on ceremonial occasions only but in the midst of their daily life and work. I was allowed to accompany them on two of these journeys. During one of them a terrible colliery disaster occurred in the very district through which they were passing. Later in the day, instead of resting after long and exacting engagements, the King and Queen quietly and without notice went to the scene of the disaster and spoke to many of the afflicted wives and mothers in their homes. When I went there next day one of these wives said to me with tears in her eyes, speaking of the Queen's visit to her cottage, "I could not help kissing the floor where she had stood."

Across the seas, from the days of his boyhood in the Bacchante, the King had made journeys to India and all the Dominions and many of the Colonies, and had gained a personal knowledge of his widespread Empire such as no other Sovereign has possessed.

Thus, when the Great War brought to the nation the most terrible ordeal which it had ever been called to meet, the Throne meant to the people a man whom they had learned to respect and trust. At once he became the living and personal symbol of the country which called for their service. He visited the Grand Fleet in the far Orkneys, the Armies in France and Flanders, the hospitals at home and at the Front, the munition works in this country. By these visits he cheered and encouraged the sailors in their long and trying vigil, the soldiers in their grim struggles, the wounded in their suffering, the workers at home in their incessant labours. The iron of the awful time entered into his soul ; but everywhere he showed in himself and sustained in others the spirit of calmness, courage, and inflexible resolve.

Since then, in these so difficult and arduous post-War years, I know well how constantly he has thought, how deeply he has felt about all our anxieties for the maintenance of peace abroad and the recovery of trade and

industry at home, not least about the burden of unemployment which lies so heavily upon so many of his people.

You will realize when you think of these twenty-five years that into them has been crowded a series of crises far more formidable than any which disturbed the sixty-three years of Queen Victoria's reign. Throughout all these troubles the King has stood at the helm, anxious indeed, but calm, steadfast, confident. Here I must, if only for a moment, touch a subject on which it is fitting to be reticent. In that inner region of the soul where the foundations of character are laid he has been sustained in daily thought and prayer by a very real and very simple faith in God.

There is indeed another side to the King's personality without mention of which no picture of him would be complete. You would see that other side if you heard his laugh at a good jest or story or saw him playing with his grandchildren. He is an ardent sportsman. Is he not one of the very best shots in the country? And in the days before his illness, as I myself have sometimes seen, he was eager to go through all the ardours of a long and difficult stalk in his Highland mountains. With multitudes of his subjects he enjoys the excitement of a horse race or a great football match. He is seldom happier than when he is racing in his own valiant and venerable yacht *Britannia*. Indeed, in manner, speech, and spirit he has kept from his boyhood many of the qualities which have always endeared the sailor to the British folk.

This is the King for whom more and more fully as the years have passed his people have come to feel not respect only but a warm personal affection. When seven years ago they waited anxiously for tidings of his long illness they realized what he himself had come to mean for them, and they rejoice the more that he is with them now in health and strength. Beyond doubt it is this personal affection for the man as well as loyalty to the Throne which will to-morrow move the heart of the nation and Empire.

His place in the hearts of his people is fully shared by our gracious Queen. With our affection she has won our admiration. We admire her dignity—is she not, may I venture to say, “Every inch a Queen”?—her quick intelligence, her wonderful memory, and chiefly her keen and constant interest in all that concerns the welfare of the people, their work, their health, their homes. During all these anxious years she has been at the King's side giving him the unfailing help of her comradeship and counsel.

I have no time, nor is there need, to speak of the Royal Family. It would indeed be superfluous to speak of the place which the Prince of Wales holds in the nation's life. “The Prince” is a household word among us. He

brings into every part of our public life his vivid and stimulating interest, not least into the cause of the unemployed. Of his sister and brothers I can only say now what I shall say in St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow—they have brought to all classes and to all parts of the world that personal touch which has moved the whole Empire to adopt the Royal Family as its own.

So then the King comes to his Silver Jubilee surrounded by the loyalty and love of all the people of his Realm and Empire. You may remember the words of his last Christmas Message—"If I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well nigh five and twenty years." To-morrow the King will be assured that in fullest measure the reward is his.

You will not, I hope, regard my words to-night as unfitting for a place in a religious service. For surely it is very right and our bounden duty to give thanks to Almighty God, from Whom all good gifts come, for the service and the example which the King and Queen have given to their country. When we look out on the unknown future and on all the anxieties which still surround us at home and abroad we must needs pray that God's merciful Providence will continue to guide and sustain our King and country. I think that every one who is now listening to me will to-morrow say the old familiar words with a new reality and warmth of heart—"The King—God bless him."



IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ADDRESS

At the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 6 the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the following address :

Twenty-five years have passed since the reign of our beloved Sovereign began. Looking back upon them we realize, as he of all men must, that more perhaps than in any previous period of our long history they have been years of almost unbroken anxiety and strain. They began in an atmosphere of embittered party strife. Into the midst of them came suddenly the fiercest ordeal which the nation has ever been summoned to face. Since then have followed years of toilsome effort in the midst of a world restless, bewildered, broken by the shock of war, to revive the trade and industry on which the lives of multitudes depend and to find the bases of a settled peace. Yet beneath the troubled surface there has been in the life of our nation the deep underflow of a spirit of unity, confidence, and steadfast strength. That spirit has found a centre in the Throne. Elsewhere ancient monarchies have been swept away by the storms of revolution. Here the Throne has been established in ever stronger security.

Across the seas during these twenty-five years the attainment of full nationhood by the great Dominions has been acknowledged. The Empire has become a Fellowship of self-governing peoples. Yet their freedom has not lessened but strengthened loyalty to the one Commonwealth ; and it is in the one Throne that they find the symbol and bond of their unity.

It may be that by the mere force of circumstances or of sentiment the Throne itself would have been accepted by the people of this realm and the nations of the Empire as the centre of their unity. What is certain is that the personality of the King has given to the Throne the power of a personal attachment. He has brought it into the hearts of his subjects. For they have discerned in their Sovereign a man whom they could understand, respect,

and trust. They have seen in him a quiet dignity worthy of his high office, and with it an unaffected friendliness. They have seen a constant care for their welfare and an unselfish devotion to their service. In times of crisis—before, during, and after the War—they have found in his own calmness and steadfastness an inspiration and an example. They have rejoiced in his association with their sports and pleasures ; yet they have felt that his life was founded, as they instinctively desire the life of themselves and of their country to be founded—on the faith and fear of God. Thus in the passage of the years he has come to be not the King only but the father of his people, and to loyalty has been added the warmth of love. This is the secret of the real personal emotion which to-day fills the heart of his realm and Empire.

In that common heart a special place of honour and affection has been won by our gracious Queen, unwearied in her care for the health, the happiness, the homes of all the people. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family have brought to all classes and to all parts of the world that personal touch which has moved the whole Empire to adopt the King's family as its own.

For all that our King has meant for us and has given to us, and for the way by which during the stress of these five and twenty years this people has been led, it behoves us to offer our thanksgiving to Almighty God. We lift up our eyes unto the hills from whence has come the help by which both he and they have been sustained, to that high region where, above the mists and clouds surrounding us, the Will of God, silent, patient, sure, is resigning. As we lift our hearts in thanksgiving so let us bow them in humble prayer for our King and Queen that God may continue to bestow His blessing upon them, and for us all that He would pardon the sins we have committed, the mistakes we have made, the chances we have lost. Pray for this dear land, and for the Empire which has grown around it, that by God's help they may uphold before the world the cause of peace among all nations, the principles of liberty and justice, and the example of a community wherein all the citizens are the willing servants of the common weal. May we as a people through all the fleeting shadows of time see and follow the light which comes from that ideal and eternal city whose maker and builder is God.

When we have thus presented our vows and prayers for King and country before the Throne of our fathers' God we shall close our thanksgiving by singing the old time-honoured words, and within them to-day we shall concentrate the gratitude, the hopes, the loyalty of our hearts—" God save the King."

AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL WINDSOR

The Dean of Windsor (Dr. Baillie), preaching at a broadcast service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on May 12, said that on Monday (May 6) they saw all that pageantry could do to pay honour to the King and Queen. It was a moving scene. But somehow, glad as they were to pay such a splendid homage, and right as it was to do so, it was not with such a scene that they naturally associated their thoughts of the King and Queen. The Dean proceeded :

We are accustomed to see them walking naturally and simply among their people. We have seen them in factories and workshops, in the wards of hospitals, in relation with the great national works, in the slums of the large towns and villages. Wherever the life of English men and women is throbbing we have seen them. It was in the War that we first learnt to understand them like this, in close relationship with the life of the people. We saw the simple active energy of a man and a woman like ourselves ; simple, yet never losing dignity or weakening the sense of earnest energy by hurry and fuss. No one ever dreamed that their acts were formal or their interest mechanical. Concentration was storing their minds with that unique knowledge of every side of the nation's life, of the actual conditions of the lives of their subjects which always impresses those who come into contact with them. Wherever they went they gave out vital sympathy.

Of course, we do not see a tithe of their work. Do you realize the fact that the King is the only man in England who never has a complete day's holiday in the year ? Except during his illness, this has gone on for twenty-five hard and anxious years. Every day, even when he is nominally on holiday, the boxes come full of papers to be read and answered, involving many hours' work, difficult decisions to be made, and grave anxieties to be faced. That is an example which must stir us if we think at all : the model of citizenship where the cares of the community are constantly receiving the best unselfish thought and attention can give, with none of the incentives which personal ambition or desire for publicity or the love of interference gives to some men who make most show of performing public services.

People talk a lot about democracy and social equality and advocate political changes, and yet their human sympathies are often narrow and hard. The King and Queen joined in none of the talk, and made no professions, but whom do we know with sympathy so sensitive to every human need and sorrow, so quick to recognize good work or noble effort without thought or class or position as they do ? They have made the Crown democratic if that means widening the sympathies and deepening the understanding between class and class.

Kings belong to no class ; they stand alone in an isolation which has often been tragic and terrible. Our King and Queen belong to no class, because they belong to all, and all classes feel the bond and are showing it to-day. Some of the poorest streets where no processions were coming have been gayest and most lavish in their decorations, and it is characteristic of them that in a pause in the heavy programme of the past week the King and Queen stepped off alone and unattended to visit as many of the poorer streets as they could. We have, surely, a right to be thankful because our Sovereigns are so intensely human, standing beside each of us in the struggles of life. Yet they have not cheapened themselves by their simplicity. No Sovereigns have ever stood in men's minds as such an embodiment of dignity. But this dignity needs no outward show and splendour to support it ; it rests on the simplicity of perfect sincerity and moral courage. One who worked intimately with the King for many years said to me once, " Watching him at work daily through tremendous crises, the quality that strikes me most is his unfailing moral courage."



THE KING'S THANKS

The Dean of St. Paul's announced at a second thanksgiving service in the afternoon of May 6 that he had received a message from the King expressing thanks for the arrangements made and continuing :

The King and Queen recall with thankfulness in their hearts the blessings which have been vouchsafed to them during these last twenty-five momentous years in the history of this country, and it was with a spirit of profound thankfulness to Almighty God that their Majesties had been able to join their people to-day in this lastingly impressive ceremony.

The following telegram from the King was received by the Lord Mayor in reply to congratulations from the citizens of London :

From my heart, my Lord Mayor, I thank you for the welcome congratulations on my Silver Jubilee which you have conveyed on behalf of the citizens of London, whose loyalty, sympathy, and affection during the past twenty-five years have never failed me.

The beautiful Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which we united with our people in the very heart of the Empire, will ever be to the Queen and myself an inspiring memory.

POLICE ORGANIZATION

The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, Lord Trenchard, received the following telephone message from Sir Clive Wigram, the King's private secretary :

The King has commanded me to convey His Majesty's thanks for the splendid police organization to-day. The King was very impressed with the manner in which the police carried out their duties and with the excellent organization.

A message from the King was contained in Police Orders issued at Scotland Yard as follows :

Please convey to all ranks of the Metropolitan Police Force, whose services I gratefully recognize at this time, my sincere thanks for kind and loyal congratulations.

LEADING ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

KING AND PEOPLE

TO-DAY, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne, the King will drive with the Queen to St. Paul's Cathedral to take part in a service of thanksgiving. It is thirty-eight years since Britain kept Jubilee while her Sovereign drove to St. Paul's; and which is the greater, the difference or the likeness between the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and the Silver Jubilee of King George V, it would be hard to say. There are obvious resemblances—the crowded streets, the decorations, the external signs of a general gladness. There are obvious external differences, of which the chief is the difference between an immense pageant of world-wide pomp and a much simpler and more domestic celebration. Another difference, not external, is also plain. The Diamond Jubilee glittered on the peak of an era of wealth, of security, of pride; and few there were among those that took part in it who perceived or heeded the little flaws that were already cracking its bright surface. The Silver Jubilee is a glad but humble offering of gratitude for the example and the influence of that servant of his people who stood at their head through the struggle to avert collapse and ruin and who has lived to lead them far back on the upward road to recovery.

Difference and likeness, however, are not always easy to disentangle. At Queen Victoria's first Jubilee, in 1887, this journal could say with truth that "No other English Sovereign has gained so much knowledge of her own and of foreign lands from actual observation"; yet how deep in truth is the contrast between the first-hand knowledge that was possible to the great Queen and that of her grandson, who has travelled so widely about his far-flung Empire that at home he knows the cottage as he knows the castle, and in his knowledge of distant lands can meet the specialists on their own level. The contrast is implicit in another sentence from that leading article of 1887: "To many of her people the Queen is a name rather than a living reality." Yet ten years later, at the Diamond Jubilee, there was a change of tone: "What gives its special point to to-day's ceremony is the purely personal relation, a relation of real attachment, which has so long existed between the Queen and her people, and which, in the minds of the masses, has now grown into a feeling of conscious pride." The words might have

been newly written of King George V ; and yet, for all the resemblance, there is a plain difference. It is a difference not of kind but of degree. In their time the words were true of Queen Victoria ; she it was who began the tradition of personal service carried faithfully on by her son and her grandson. To-day the same words are so much more true of King George that they scarcely seem to mean the same thing. To the mass of her people the great Queen was to the end remote, august, a symbol rather than a woman. To the mass of his people King George is a man well known. Of two among the several great scientific productions of his reign, swift traffic and the wireless, he has taken full advantage. He has been seen all over his kingdom and in many parts of his Empire. At Christmas and at other times he has talked to his people, a father to his children, till his voice is as well known as his face. When his people think of him, they are as likely as not to think first of their friend and only second of that of which he is the living symbol.

Yet through his twenty-five years of sovereignty the Throne of Britain has gained beyond measure in power and in prestige. Elsewhere sceptre and crown have tumbled down, or have been politely bowed into the background. Here the monarchy is more than ever before the summit of the Constitution and the core of the Empire. And to-day, at those moments when the fundamental solemnity of this great occasion reveals itself beneath the bright witness of its gaiety, the King's people will do well to give humble and hearty thanks that—through a quarter of a century so anguished, so restless, often so ugly-tempered as this—their constitutional monarch has been such a man as the King. By nature downright (as the Archbishop of Canterbury told his hearers last night) the King has been constitutionally very patient. He has never been (as some other Kings have been) too clever to be wise. Like the Bourbons, he never forgets ; unlike them, he is always learning. He has never been above asking advice, nor above taking it when it was sound ; and by his impartiality and generosity of spirit he has commanded confidence and candour, whether from old and tried servants and friends (Lord Stamfordham, for instance) whose devotion he had won by his staunch trust, or from less familiar counsellors, whose mouths were opened by his matchless gift for putting men at their ease. No examples need here be quoted of all the occasions on which, at some critical moment, he has taken the right course or spoken the helpful word, from the first troubled years of his reign through the greatest trial that has ever befallen the nation. Only this needs now to be said of the War—that if ever a people had cause to thank God for a steady, brave, sensible ruler, Britain had cause in those dark days.

Even to-day the prospect is far from smooth and easy. Just as, instinctively, the people turned to the King at the outbreak and at the end of the

War, so now they turn instinctively to the father of the Imperial family as they face the future that lies beyond this hour of remembrance and of hope. Few indeed and strange must they be who cannot take comfort in turning to a King who is man enough to find nothing human beneath his sympathy ; to a man who can laugh ; to a sportsman who can play as hard as he can work, a lover of yachting, shooting, football, the stage ; to an English sailor, with no little of the traditional simplicity and piety of the sailor ; to a man of character, known to be rich in what a political philosopher has called “ the sound common sense of a *grand seigneur*.” It is a commonplace now that throughout these twenty-five years the King has worked, as no Sovereign ever before him worked, personally to know, personally to be known to, his people ; and a pitifully partial view of his success it would be that left out of count the essential share in it of the Queen, who, for her own part, has raised the dignity of all the womanhood of the Empire, even of the world, by her pride in woman’s life and work, and has encouraged industry and art, the useful things of life and its finest graces, by her knowledge and her practical help.

To-day, therefore, the crowds that line the Royal route, the vastly greater crowds that listen to the broadcast service at St. Paul’s, will be calling down blessings upon a man and a woman whom they have good reason to love. And, if that were all, this Silver Jubilee would be a trivial and material thing compared with the full truth of it. It is a secret of our Constitution that the very indefiniteness of the sovereignty allows more power and scope to the personality of the Sovereign. For twenty-five years the personality of a good man has more and more enriched the office that he fills. But never, so long as he wears the Crown, and never less than to-day, is he man and nothing more. By the law of the Constitution he is now the sole link that holds together the great Imperial nations whose leaders have assembled about him at this time. He is more, and other, than that. He is, in person, the Imperial Majesty. He is, in person, the unity and the continuity of the British Empire. He is the idea and the symbol of our national and Imperial being. To-day, when we pray for the King, we pray not only for our father and friend. We pray for his Empire, that it may go forward undismayed in the ways of freedom and of peace.

From THE TIMES of May 6

EYES AND EARS ON LONDON

THE eyes, to use the traditional phrase, of the whole world are on London to-day, and so also—but less traditionally, because broadcasting is one of the chief innovations of the King's reign—are the ears of the whole world. Hardly a household anywhere in the King's wide realms but has its receiving set ; hardly a household therefore anywhere but will be able to attune its ears to the great doings in London. This power of participation in distant events, undreamed of at the Jubilees of Queen Victoria, would alone make this day of national pomp and thanksgiving unprecedented. The sounds of London, its music and its very prayers, will be audible to all, and will raise every local celebration of the Jubilee to a higher status. It has been the desire of the King that the celebrations shall be as local as possible, and his desire is being loyally carried out ; but London will be present in every locality as never before in virtue of a spiritual concentration on it which broadcasting makes possible. This universalization of London through an extension of one of the natural senses is the last and in some respects the supreme manifestation of a process which has been active for generations. There are capital cities which absorb comparatively little of the national life, and there are observers who think those nations happy whose capital cities loom less large in the national life than London. But for good or ill the influence of London, discernible clearly enough centuries ago, has been collecting force with an ever-increasing impetus. The whole nation now looks to London, and is in the habit of coming to it and referring to it, in a manner which holds good of no other people in its relations with its capital city.

It was in all probability the recognition of the ubiquitousness of London in the thoughts and the ears of his subjects at this time that formed one of the motives of the King's message of fatherly exhortation to all the children of London. He reminded them, as only he could remind them, that they are the heirs of a great past, that the future is theirs, and that theirs also is a great responsibility. He bade them strive to grow in strength, in knowledge, and in grace. Though addressed to children his words have equal application to those who have passed their childhood. It is never too late to try to acquire strength, knowledge, and grace. Above all, it is never too late to reflect upon the responsibilities of life, or for Londoners in general to reflect upon their

responsibilities as Londoners. The citizens of no other city bear anything like such a responsibility. It is shared by all ; it is not delegated to a privileged few, still less to a single-handed colossus ; it is spread more or less equally over all, and it has its bearings on most branches and departments of national life and enterprise. How things are done in London is the instinctive thought in many lesser communities and aggregates of men, some almost as old as London, others far younger, and but for London without tradition or exemplar. There may be Londoners who are unaware, or only very occasionally conscious, of all this, for there are phases of local pride which often appear much stronger in smaller cities and towns than in London ; but Londoners have only to travel and to listen, and they will soon learn to what an extent the world looks to London for light and guidance. It is of paramount importance to millions how London thinks and behaves.

National rejoicing, when, as on this occasion, there is cause to rejoice and the joy is spontaneous, is an excellent thing ; dull and mean-spirited would the nation be if it did not run to meet such an opportunity with an uplifted heart. The Jubilee, it is safe to predict, will not, if the national temperament is true to itself, pass like a mere piece of pyrotechnics, to be forgotten, or remembered only as a day's pleasuring. It is almost certain in one way or another to exercise a permanent effect, by directing men's thoughts corporately into a fresh channel, by causing them to mark a milestone, or, as sailors might say, to shake out a new reef. They can hardly do better than the children of London are counselled to do by the King—to remember, underneath the flags and the decorations and in the midst of the cheers and the shouting, their essential responsibilities, their duties of thinking and behaving, as exacting as ever in the past, and the example which they set, to a large extent unconsciously, to no small part of mankind. The whole duty of a child was set forth in the King's message to the children ; but that it can be translated into older phrasing is obvious. There is a good deal of sophistry in what is called intellectual London, and there are heard not a few voices which can be definitely assigned to false prophets, in that the doctrines and apparent ideals propounded by them go counter to the good sense and the long and well-tried experience of the ages. The Jubilee, partly through the King's message to the children, and partly because it is the rejoicing of a vast family, should help to direct the thoughts, in particular of those whose life is spent in London, to the simpler fundamentals, which stand, whatever impatience or flippancy may represent, just because they are simple and fundamental. There can be no getting over the duty, in the King's words, " to work worthily " for family, for city, for country, for mankind. Ours is, London's is, a great heritage, and the burden of its responsibilities was never greater.

From THE TIMES of May 6

KING'S WEATHER

THE climate of England is undoubtedly like Todgers's; it can do it when it chooses—and, as Dickens to his readers, so the English to their critics will feel inclined to add "Mark that." And, when it chooses, it does it with an effect which no other, no meteorologically more regular country could achieve. If hopes are dupes, fears may be liars; but in England a good, sound middle-aged prudence about the weather is the only wisdom; and considering the cold breeze that tested the strength of the decorations at the end of last week, and the thunder on the outskirts which soured the milk in half the houses in London on Sunday night, no one could have pretended surprise if black skies and torrents of rain and blustering winds had been the lot of London yesterday. London in fact had not even ordinary spring weather. It had a day of high summer. The night had been so warm that the hundreds who had spent it in the parks, on the Embankment, or on other parts of the Royal route knew little discomfort and took no harm. The great day itself, though doubtless a little too hot for some people (yet the ambulance and nursing service was so efficient that fainting at any but the capital moment was no great mishap), seemed to others true King's weather—the very weather to show off horseflesh and coachwork and uniforms and beautiful dresses, the very weather to prove to the foreign members of the huge, cosmopolitan crowd that London is not always the gloomy, foggy place which they may have supposed it, the very weather in which a proud and happy people may slough its wintry reputation for being grumpy and reserved.

The happiness of the people, not at the high moments only but also during the long hours of waiting, must have been obvious to the most jaundiced eye. It may be that the inhabitants of this country are more inclined to melancholy when alone or in the bosoms of their families than are some foreign peoples; but, if so, they make up for it by radiating, when they are packed together in crowds, a mellow, sunny kind of happiness for which it would be hard to find a parallel. It was not always so; the London crowd of the seventeenth or eighteenth century would seem a savage and brutal mob to modern eyes. That the crowd is good-humoured now, and

perhaps more noticeably so than it was even so recently as the Diamond Jubilee, may be due in part to the refining influence of popular education. (Education, however, has not yet driven home the lesson about litter ; the speed and profusion with which the borders of the route were littered yesterday were only to be equalled by the speed and thoroughness with which the litter was afterwards cleared away.) All sorts of differences—including, no doubt, political differences—are put aside on a London merrymaking. To-morrow, it may be, the rich will be denounced on platform or soap-box by those who yesterday laughed and cheered the loudest as great gleaming motor-cars bore a distinguished congregation within an inch of their toes. The police, who sometimes are obliged (as they were obliged yesterday outside St. Paul's Cathedral and along the Mall) to spoil a great many people's chances of a good view, are treated as the friends, not the enemies, of their victims. And, although the French are in truth more sentimental about childhood and old age than the English, there is nothing so admirable in the behaviour of an English crowd as its treatment of the old and of the very young. It is needless to say that the children in the Royal processions were greeted yesterday with tumultuous enthusiasm ; but the children in the crowd were made much of. Very charming they looked in their pretty summer frocks and (some of them) in their absurd paper hats, as they were shepherded well to the front ; and what they saw (by no means forgetting the Speaker's coach and the great representatives of India) could hardly fail to leave in their minds some inkling of the antiquity, the greatness, the scope of the heritage that will be theirs to protect and improve.

Nature disdains not braveries : why should we
The sombre foil to all her splendours be ?
Let London rustle with rich apparelling,
And all the ways, with festal faces lined,
Casement and coign and fluttering balcony
Wave welcome on the wind.

The spirit of the Coronation ode was abroad yesterday. It was King's weather in the hearts of the people. It is said that never before have so many people flocked into London for a great occasion ; that by half-past eight o'clock in the morning there were 50,000 watchers outside Buckingham Palace, many of whom had been there all night ; and that, even at spots where they could have no chance of seeing, hundreds of people were content to stand and wait, to be a part of the great host assembled to greet the King. It is said that as they drove out of the Palace at the beginning of their journey, and not then alone, the King and the Queen were almost overcome by the tempest of their welcome. It is certain that, as they drove between the crowds, the King looking grave and benign, the Queen more radiantly



The Silver Jubilee Procession, May 6. The King and Queen passing
The Times office in Queen Victoria Street

queenly than ever, the tide of feeling was at flood ; and it is certain that, after their return to the Palace, had they spent the whole afternoon upon the balcony, the public would still have been unsatisfied.

Such is a British crowd on such a day. Yet perhaps it can only be clearly understood by those who see the purport of two distinctive episodes taken together. While the central ceremony of the Jubilee, the service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's, was in progress the thronged pavements were, by comparison with the times before and after, silent, taking part in it. Such as had copies of the official programme, sold on behalf of King George's Jubilee Trust, followed the service in them ; nearly every one listened to the prayers, to the Archbishop's address, and to the music, broadcast through the amplifiers, did their best to join in the hymns, and joined out-and-out in the National Anthem. And at Temple Bar and again at Buckingham Palace the King's people hailed him with the homely old chorus : " For he's a jolly good fellow ! ", and the King laughed and bowed. More of what King George, of what the Monarchy, means to Britain lies in that conjunction than some political philosophers could even dream of. Only in Britain, perhaps, could it either occur or be understood ; but here it can be seen for a fair sign. It should presage the lifting, perhaps the passing, of depression, the return of sunshine, the endurance of calm—King's weather for the King's people.

From THE TIMES of May 7



THE JUBILEE CROWD

ONE of the changes in the national character which would most impress our moderately remote ancestors would be the enthusiasm—or rather the explanation of the enthusiasm—of yesterday's crowd. Our forebears knew plenty of tumultuous scenes—the Restoration of Charles II, the arrival of William III, and, though it is seldom recorded, the return of James II to London after his capture at Faversham, the accession of George I, and the many public appearances of Queen Caroline—George IV's unhappy wife ; but always on these occasions there was a large section of the people who had, for political reasons, no share in the rejoicings and were to be seen sourly peeping at the procession from behind curtained or shuttered windows. The first signs of a change, and of more general and sincere rejoicings, were apparent, as Professor Pollard pointed out yesterday, at George III's Jubilee in 1809 ; but they first took definite shape at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, when the whole country was united in enthusiasm for its youthful Sovereign, an enthusiasm which her two Jubilees eventually strengthened and deepened. Now that Jubilee crowds have formed a part of our national life it is possible to see in them certain marked and constant elements.

There are what may be called the old stagers, who turn out for every Royal appearance, every State drive and Trooping of the Colour—and there were in yesterday's crowd no doubt a surprising number of people who had seen every Jubilee, Coronation, and Royal Funeral since 1887. Then there are the experts, the few people dotted here and there who really knew in which carriage the Gold Stick in Waiting was driving, and in which the Lord Steward of the Household sat, and whether the Serjeant-at-Arms drove with the Speaker or the Lord Chancellor. They doubtless also knew the reason why the Duke of York, the Duke of Kent, and the Prime Minister sat on the right of their carriages going to St. Paul's, and why the King and the Prince of Wales sat on the left of theirs. But the people who naturally formed the bulk of yesterday's crowds are those to whom it is a long, strange, unfamiliar and glorious spectacle. They fasten with eager eyes on the

occupants of the motor-cars driving to St. Paul's, comment on the smart-looking " tigers " sitting beside the chauffeurs, lament that each car is not clearly labelled with a list of occupants and a description of their clothes, and gradually work themselves to a frenzy of excitement by the time the central figures of the procession appear. Like theatre audiences yesterday's crowd was divided by a diversity of knowledge and experience and consequently by a variety of enjoyment ; but no one who saw them or listened over the wireless to their cheers could doubt that they were united by an equality of enthusiasm.

From THE TIMES of May 7



A NATION UNITED

It will be generally agreed, not least by the thousands of foreign visitors to our shores during the last few days, that the Jubilee celebrations have given impressive testimony to the real unity of our nation. That unity has been seen not merely in the thunderous enthusiasm of vast crowds for Their Majesties the King and Queen, who are the living embodiment of a sense of strength and comradeship throughout the Empire, bred of common traditions and a common way of thinking. There has also been a less conscious but hardly less impressive unity in the tone and temper of the crowds which have thronged the London streets. No one who has moved among them in an inquiring spirit, who can snatch a moment for analysis amid the contagious emotion of great events, can have failed to note the universal kindliness and good humour pervading all classes. This kindliness is something different from the fine and generous loyalty which caused some of the poorest and meanest streets to challenge comparison—in any just view—with the broader and most opulent thoroughfares. It expresses much the same feeling as once caused a great foreign statesman to exclaim that the British would always be a great nation so long as passers-by preferred to applaud rather than to envy some splendidly turned-out equestrian.

That feeling is due more than anything else to the conviction, which long experience proves and which no class-conscious agitator has ever been able seriously to shake, that classes, parties, and creeds in this country deeply desire to give each other fair treatment, and that the general readiness to make a joint effort for the common good is not a sentiment which needs to be whipped up specially in times of emergency, but is always there, and is always a present if sometimes unacknowledged background to the quarrels which appear safe in more halcyon days. There is no political party in this country which can even speciously be pilloried as the instrument of the "haves" against the "have nots"; and the attempt to make the people believe that such a division is in the natural and existing order of things breaks down in face of the clear contradiction of the facts. As Mr. Baldwin told the Primrose League last week, the success of the Conservative Party, the party of the Right, is greatest when throughout its rank and file there is a

burning interest in the great questions which concern the welfare of the people and a desire that great tasks of social amelioration should be accomplished. It might well be added that the success of the Labour Party, the party of the Left, is most pronounced when it pursues the same desire with the least predatory vituperation. And the lesson of the past three and a half years is that when such a desire for swift and ordered progress coincides with an opportunity for practical cooperation between men of different party labels, but possessed of the same desire, then progress is the most rapid. Not the least of the causes of our recovery since 1931 is the disappearance of the impression of disunion and of weakness which was prevalent then both at home and abroad.

The Jubilee celebrations have happily no political significance. There may be here and there a few petty and petulant individuals who think it the mark of political consistency to pretend that the organization necessary to make even possible so universal and spontaneous an expression of congratulation to a beneficent institution, and to a steadfast, indefatigable, and self-sacrificing ruler, is only another glaring display of the contrast between riches and poverty. But no one can have seen or heard the happy, kindly, cheering crowds of the past few days without realizing that this sour snarling finds no echo even in the minds of those who have suffered undeserved adversity. The poorest spectator of the flash and glitter of the Jubilee processions expressed in his attitude the conscious or unconscious knowledge that here, going past him, was the very soul of a great nation, of which he was a part. He cheered because he knew that, even if he did not cheer, no dictatorial authority would deprive him of his liberties and of his rights. He cheered because he remembered that every act of those whom he cheered showed them to be at once the leaders and the servants of the whole nation. And it may be that the only thing which he envied them was the possession of a job and the capacity to perform it in a manner above criticism. It is not therefore from the pomp and circumstance of the celebrations that any political lessons are to be drawn, but from the spirit which these celebrations showed the nation to possess. This great volume of loyalty to free institutions, this spontaneous kindness of one to another, this fervour so different alike from the dull resignation of regimentation and from the hollow vociferations of a clique—all these symptoms of a fine and free nation must not be allowed to run to waste in the bogs of unconstructive conflict.

There must always indeed be deep differences of opinion upon the best methods of interpreting and of directing this fertilizing stream of the nation's good will. Some of the methods which have been advocated, and which will doubtless again be advocated when the celebrations are over, seem designed rather to shatter than to confirm the foundations of that essential national

unity which has been so conspicuously revealed. Some of these methods appear to be only too clearly an inheritance from days when economic facts were different, or when specious political theories had not been tried and found wanting. Others again may seem too clearly traceable to personal prejudices or to personal ambitions. The current coin of party politics in this country is not free from dross. But it is the common experience of party organizers in these days that a very large number of people are profoundly indifferent to party labels, though by no means indifferent to the fortunes of their country. The days are past when a party cry could attract cohorts at once solid and comprehensive. And in future all statesmen will be wiser and more successful if they realize that, just as this nation passionately desires peace abroad and will unite solidly against anyone who tries to break the peace, so at home it neither desires nor enjoys political dog-fights and will give its trust most completely and durably to those who set themselves to unite it and not to distract it.

From THE TIMES of May 8



FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE JUBILEE

THE first personal contacts in the Jubilee celebrations between the King and the foreign world were made yesterday, when His Majesty received the Diplomatic Corps at the Palace of St. James's. The King expressed his pleasure at seeing so many envoys from every quarter of the globe assembled together in amity and good will, and his deep appreciation of the kind expressions which had been eloquently uttered on their behalf by the Brazilian Ambassador. "I pray God," His Majesty continued, "that the unity of purpose which has brought you here together to-day may be a symbol of an enduring peace in the world at large." Just afterwards His Majesty received representatives of the Dominions and Colonies, and, speaking to them of the "many constituent races" of the British Empire, he used the felicitous phrase that "the Empire has many climes but one spirit." The King has indeed stood forth again as the personification of that unity of spirit, and his voice has once more spoken intimately and encouragingly to the people in any part, however remote, of every continent who own allegiance to him.

But hardly less remarkable than this spontaneous reciprocation of trust and affection during the last few days have been the interest and the sympathy shown by the people of other countries. New York, Paris, and other capitals have been flying the Union Jack; the Berlin public listened to a broadcast account in German of the service in St. Paul's; a Japanese Prince and his Princess attended the service in the British church in Tokyo. It is probably true that a chief topic of every newspaper in the world on Tuesday morning was the Jubilee of King George and Queen Mary. The British people will share the gratification which these tributes must have caused to their Majesties. And many of the articles showed a real understanding of the feelings which spontaneously produce this united loyalty, revealing perhaps here and there a tinge of envy that what elsewhere is so laboriously striven for seems in England to come by effortless growth. The Monarchy, it is seen, is not a lapsed institution, but a living moral force. One writer, in a country whose leaders are striving for a classless society, recognizes that this week all classes and all professions in Britain have been as one; another finds that the

English are “masters of unconcern,” great and strong in spirit, but ready to recapture the heart of a child at the moment when enthusiasms are allowed.

In addition to these world-wide popular tributes there have been cordial messages from the heads of States and from the Pope. President Roosevelt talked of the “wise and steadfast influence” exercised by King George for a quarter of a century, and the French President associated his country with “the brilliant homage” which the Empire was paying to His Majesty. Herr Hitler, to whom the King returned a gracious reply yesterday, begged King George to accept his congratulations, and said that the German people followed with warm sympathy all the efforts of His Majesty and of the British Government for the consolidation of peace. Is it too much to hope that the sympathy so genuinely shown by all the countries of the world in the welfare of the British Sovereign may serve as a fresh bond to link all civilized States? “The cause of peace is very dear to me,” the King says in his reply to Herr Hitler. Every one is agreed that under modern conditions war would be more than ever a crime against humanity. And it is fully understood that justice must be bracketed with peace. The greatest single service of the British Empire is to have united justice, liberty, and peace over so large a part of the earth’s surface. The example of success already achieved must nerve British statesmanship to a still greater effort to extend these triple blessings to lands outside the British Commonwealth.

From THE TIMES of May 9



WESTMINSTER HALL

It is appropriate that to-day's great ceremony, when the King and Queen, after a wonderful series of preliminary speeches yesterday afternoon, are to receive the loyal congratulations of the Houses of Parliament, should take place in a building which has absorbed the very essence of English history. Westminster Hall owes its existence to two curiously opposite characters among the Kings of England, for it was originally built by William II and then rebuilt by Richard II. "The great hall of Rufus," as Macaulay called it, or "Rufus' roaring hall," in the words of Pope, has seen the brawls between Henry III and his barons, all the great political trials of Tudor times from Sir Thomas More to Essex, the trial of Charles I, the installation of the Lord Protector, whose head was to rot on its roof for twenty years, the trials of the Seven Bishops and of the Jacobite peers, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings. (Perhaps the First Commissioner of Works, in his ingenious reply to the complaint that St. Andrew's Cross was missing from the decorations on the Hall, might have added that, since that eminent clansman Lord Lovat was condemned to death here, he thought it wiser to omit the Scottish flag.)

It is not difficult to feel that at all these bloodthirsty scenes the place was haunted by the spirit of its turbulent Norman founder. In historic times, however, it had pacific uses more in keeping with the character of the gentle, wayward King, Richard II, whose favourite emblem of the White Hart is to be seen on the stone moulding inside it. It is the home of English justice, which was administered here until the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand were finished in 1882. It was also in Westminster Hall that one of the last survivals of medieval pageantry—the Coronation Banquet—was held. This was, perhaps unfortunately, discontinued by that odd but lovable King, William IV, who said he did not want "an excuse for popular effervescence." The last banquet was consequently in 1821 at George IV's coronation, and its most impressive moment was the ceremony of the Challenge. The hereditary office of King's Champion had at this time descended to the Reverend John Dymoke, who decided that his appearance on horseback in shining armour hardly became his cloth; and the honour fell to his son, who

capered up Westminster Hall on a white charger. The fact that the steed was actually a performer in Astley's circus was celebrated by Hood in the verse :

Are you—who *that* day rode so mail'd and admir'd,
Now sitting at ease in a library chair?
Have you sent back to Astley the war-horse you hir'd,
With a cheque upon Chambers to settle the fare?

Westminster Hall survives for us to-day as one of the few perfect examples of medieval architecture, but it survives only by a series of happy accidents. In the Middle Ages Westminster persistently indulged in small fires in which most of the Hall's neighbours were destroyed, and nothing short of a miracle saved it in the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834. Having survived the perils of fire, it narrowly escaped the Gothic inspiration of Sir Charles Barry, who was satisfied he could greatly improve on the work of the fourteenth-century builder. Accustomed as this generation is to much abuse for its destruction of natural beauty, it should at least take pride in its increased care for the beauties fashioned by its ancestors. In the seventeenth century the Hall was cluttered up, and its architectural glories obscured, by stalls where miscellaneous goods were sold and where Pepys used to buy his books ; readers of "Barnaby Rudge" will remember how Lord George Gordon's stroll in Westminster Hall was disturbed by "a dozen squabbling urchins" and "an errand lad swinging his basket . . . his shrill whistle riving the very timbers of the roof." The public certainly should observe the contrast in the twentieth century, and should feel a great debt of gratitude to the Office of Works for the manner in which it maintains the buildings committed to its charge. To-day is one of the rare occasions when Westminster Hall ceases to be one of the sights of London and becomes once again the scene of an event of national importance, with all the old splendour and enthusiasm and none of the old bitterness and animosity.

From THE TIMES of May 9

KING AND PARLIAMENT

ANOTHER page of history was written yesterday within the walls where so much of our history has been made. Over 800 years ago the King of England celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide in Westminster Hall. Here, over 500 years ago, was read out to Parliament the document by which Richard II, who had roofed the Hall with the splendour of oaken timbers of unrivalled span, resigned his "tired majesty to Henry Bolingbroke." Here, nearly 300 years ago, Charles I stood his trial with a disdainful courage which a few years earlier might have saved Strafford and so saved his crown ; and here Cromwell was saluted as Lord Protector beneath the very roof upon which a few years later raging hands impaled his mouldering skull. Through this Hall twenty-five years ago a line of mourning people passed ceaselessly and sorrowfully for three full days to pay their last homage to Edward the Peace-maker. And here yesterday came George V, *Dei gratia Britanniarum et terrarum transmarinarum quae in ditione sunt Britannici Regis, Rex, fidei defensor, Indiae imperator*, to receive the thanks, congratulations, and homage of Parliament for twenty-five years' faithful stewardship of a great trust.

Surrounded by a company of such memories—some good, some bad, but all great—the minds of all who witnessed yesterday's addition to the scroll of Westminster Hall must have been stirred by emotions very different from, though just as deep as, those aroused by the tumult of gay and applauding crowds. There was a reminder of old discords. There was a proof of their appeasement in the presence of a British King, acknowledged with deep affection in every part of his dominions. There was an inspiring sense of the continuity of great buildings and of great institutions ; and there was a record, in the Parliamentary War Memorial which flanked the entrance leading to St. Stephen's Hall, of the trials through which the steadfastness of King and people have carried both during this generation. King, Parliament, and people were standing on what is ground historic to all of them, and the Press too had a right to be where four centuries ago their professional ancestors established stalls for the sale of books. The occasion was indeed worthy of the setting, and the persons worthy of the occasion. Throughout the whole of his public utterances during these Jubilee celebrations the King has

touched unerringly a note which must endear him to every section of his people. When, in his broadcast address, he turned to the children among his listeners and said "the King is speaking to you," the human feeling of his thought and of his words inspired far more than childish hearts. When he told foreign diplomats that he rejoiced that London was a "coveted post," he showed exactly the modest pride in the genius and in the influence of his own people which they would have had him show. When he told the representatives of the Empire that he "welcomed one and all to our home," he spoke exactly as the wise and experienced head of a grown-up family which they would wish him to be. He has missed no opportunity to advance the cause of peace, and no chance to remind the more fortunate among his people of the existence of undeserved misfortune among them. Indeed the King has remembered everything and everybody, and he has done it in a manner which shows that his words are dictated by no mere tact, but by a warmly human heart. Least of all has he forgotten her to whom both he and his people owe so much—the Queen ; and it is not too much to say that his reference yesterday to "his dear wife" touched his audience to the same deep affection as inspired it.

It is small wonder that such a character so confirmed, and even to some revealed, should have evoked in the spokesmen of Parliament what the Speaker yesterday called "something warmer than allegiance and profounder than loyalty." The admirable speeches which were delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday showed by their very informality how deeply all parties appreciate the fact that the Crown has become a partner of Parliament in some of the greatest tasks which lie before this nation. For example, as the King himself said yesterday, "the unity of the British Empire is no longer expressed by the supremacy" of the Parliament at Westminster, but "by a common allegiance to the Crown." And there are great general principles—the maintenance of liberty beneath the rule of an equal law, the need for social improvement, the active organization of peace and of our own power to promote it—in the pursuit of which the Crown has time and again shown that it can play a decisive part. These principles are common to all parties, and all parties have given testimony to the fact that the assistance of the Crown in the pursuit of them has been absolutely divorced from party politics. It is an essential part of our Constitution that there should exist an authority to serve as a constant reminder of the unity underlying the quarrels of all responsible statesmen, and capable of exerting the greatest influence whenever some situation or some measure arises in which that unity is most important. Mr. Lloyd George paid a noble tribute to the part played by the King in securing cooperation during the War. Mr. Lansbury called the appeal which the King had made on Monday to the children and for the

unfortunate “unsurpassed in the history of monarchs of any time.” The Prime Minister, in his magnificent tribute, singled out the King’s reminder of the existence of distressed areas ; and the King himself yesterday recalled the existence in our midst of those maimed and crippled in the service of the nation.

This list does not exhaust the occasions or the subjects upon which a constitutional monarch can cooperate with Parliament ; but it is enough to show how widespread and how fruitful the cooperation of the present Monarch has been, and how much more fruitful it has been than the old quarrels between the Crown and Parliament, which the Speaker may have had in mind when he spoke yesterday of the homage of a “free Parliament,” and the Lord Chancellor when he spoke of the Crown’s rule “over a nation of free citizens.” Yesterday’s joint Session of Parliament would well justify the addition of a new sentence to the traditional phrases which open a gracious Speech from the Throne. All will hope that for many years His Majesty will be able to say, “My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly” ; and all will know in their hearts that he could truly add, “and my relations with my own Parliament and people continue to be based on mutual respect, cooperation, and love.”

From THE TIMES of May 10



CHEERS OF CHILDREN

It is by the King's own wish that seventy thousand London schoolchildren are to assemble in the Mall and on Constitution Hill to-day to see him pass on the first of his four drives through London. Kindliness inspired by imagination—the desire to prevent the disappointment of children in the boroughs which he is unable to visit on his drive—no doubt prompted the invitation; but it cannot well have been given without a thought of the greeting which touched him so deeply on that pleasant June day at the Crystal Palace twenty-four years ago. For some, at any rate, who saw the splendours of the Coronation festivities—the rich symbolism of the Abbey service itself, the pageantry of the processions, the decorations, reviews, and fêtes—one of the deepest and most abiding memories, and the only one which still has power to stir the heart, is that of the cheering of a hundred thousand children. “His Majesty and the Queen,” so ran the Royal message that evening, “will ever remember to-day's great gathering, most striking in its vast array and dignified simplicity, in its perfect order and touching spirit.” *The Times* next morning described it as “one of the greatest and most remarkable entertainments ever held.”

There is something in the shrill cheering of children, even on ordinary occasions and by moderate numbers, which makes it more moving than any other sort of ovation, a blend of spontaneity, of enthusiasm, of excitement, with the irrepressible exuberance of arms and legs and bodies, above all, of freshness and hope. For some of the children of 1911 the hope soon faded. The eldest of them became old enough to die in the War. Those others who have been celebrating the Jubilee this week are approaching middle life, and it is their sons and daughters who will greet the King. So to-day his reign spans a generation. To the general public the Green Park and part of St. James's Park are to be closed. So much is necessary for safety, but the precaution happily ensures that at the beginning of his drive and at his homecoming His Majesty will in effect find himself alone with the children. Youth will acclaim the King, and, if the Crystal Palace twenty-four years ago is any criterion, those people who may be in the parks, perhaps even the crowds waiting outside the gates, will hear a welcome the like of which most of them have never heard, and which they will not easily forget.

From THE TIMES of May 11

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